

# FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

## CHIEF INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

## REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

## IRELAND.

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 108; 31ST AND 32ND VIC.,  
CAP. 59, AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

27th July, 1917.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Annual Report of the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland, for the year 1916.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. O'FARRELL.

The Inspector,

Reformatory and Industrial Schools,

Dublin Castle.

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF INSPECTOR

OF  
REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS  
IN IRELAND.

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TO THE  
RIGHT HON. HENRY EDWARD DUKE, P.C., M.P.,  
CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

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OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY  
AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,  
DUBLIN CASTLE,

19th July, 1917,

SIR,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Reformatory and Industrial Schools for the year ending December 31st, 1916.

The total number of schools under inspection on the last day of the year 1916 was 5 Reformatories and 65 Industrial Schools. In this list are included eight schools for young boys where they remain until they attain the age of 10 years when they are transferred to Senior Schools. During the year under review each School was formally inspected and examined, and in addition numerous surprise visits were paid at intervals by the Inspectors. Each School was visited at least on two occasions and many of them three times, and oftener in some instances.

I have to record the closing of the "Meath" Industrial School for girls at Bray during the past year. The children who were then under order of detention in the School were transferred to Hampton House and Shamrock Lodge Schools, Belfast. In both Schools there were a large number of vacancies.

During the greater portion of the year, viz., from April 1st, the literary examinations of the Schools were transferred to the

National Board of Education, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Graham, M.A., Assistant Inspector, who had efficiently discharged these duties for many years, and to whose industry and zeal is attributable the sound literary standard reached by the Schools.

It will be noted that the detailed Report of each School which was an important feature of previous Annual Reports as well as other detailed information have again been omitted from this year's Report owing to the circumstances of the times which preclude the use of the space which hitherto has been usually devoted to a lengthy review of each of the Schools.

The Scheme that was introduced in 1915 for establishing a Section in Domestic Science and Economy to be voluntarily attended for the term of a year by girls who had reached the age of 16 years, and whose time had expired in the Industrial Schools, continues to work satisfactorily. Favourable reports have been received as to the advantages of the Scheme from Loughrea, Monaghan, and Wexford Industrial Schools, three of the Schools that were selected to inaugurate the Scheme; the fourth school at Bray which was included in the original scheme was closed last year.

As has been the case in previous years pulmonary tuberculosis was again responsible for the greatest number of deaths during the past year. The great majority of the class of children that are admitted to Industrial Schools are of the poorest type—ill fed, ill clad, and badly cared for. Many of these children at the time of their committal are in a very delicate state of health, and prone to the development of Tuberculous Disease.

The admissions to Reformatory Schools upon conviction in 1916 were 179, viz., 167 boys and 12 girls, being an increase of one boy and a decrease of 9 girls as compared with the previous year. With the exception of one boy, who was convicted on indictment, all were convicted summarily.

There has been a great decrease in the number of admissions to the Industrial Schools during the past year. The admissions for the year 1916 were 457 boys and 365 girls. This is the lowest number recorded for a great number of years. This is in great part attributable to the abnormal conditions that have prevailed during the past year.

The number of inmates in Reformatory Schools under order of detention at the end of the year 1916 was 641 boys and 67 girls, and the number of inmates in Industrial Schools was 3,816 boys and 4,106 girls.

## REFORMATORIES.

At the end of 1916 there were 5 Reformatory Schools in Ireland :—

- 2 for Roman Catholic Boys.  
 2       "       "       Girls.  
 1 for Protestant Boys.

The following table shows the number of juveniles, male and female, under orders of detention in Reformatory Schools, on 31st December, 1915, and on the 31st December, 1916 :—

	On 31st December, 1915.			On 31st December, 1916.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In School ...	589	73	662	597	67	664
On Licence ...	34	2	36	41	—	41
In Prison ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Absconded—Sentence unexpired.	2	—	2	2	—	2
Remaining in School—Sentence expired	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	625	75	700	641	67	708

It appears from the above table that the number of boys detained in the Reformatory Schools was 8 more, and the number of girls 6 less, than at the end of 1915.

The following tabular statement gives the number admitted upon conviction for the year 1916, and for each of the preceding ten years :—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1906 ...	127	11	138
1907 ...	141	15	156
1908 ...	131	16	147
1909 ...	137	15	152
1910 ...	162	16	178
1911 ...	152	18	170
1912 ...	172	20	192
1913 ...	159	10	169
1914 ...	125	19	144
1915 ...	166	21	187
1916 ...	167	12	179

The following table gives the number admitted upon conviction in the year 1916 into Reformatory Schools from the several Cities and Counties where committals were made :—

Cities and Counties.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Antrim ... ..	5	—	5
Belfast City ... ..	40	—	40
Armagh ... ..	1	—	1
Carlow ... ..	1	—	1
Cavan ... ..	1	—	1
Clare ... ..	1	—	1
Cork ... ..	3	—	3
Cork City ... ..	9	—	9
Donegal ... ..	—	1	1
Down ... ..	5	—	5
Dublin City ... ..	71	7	78
Fermanagh ... ..	—	1	1
Kerry ... ..	3	1	4
Kildare ... ..	1	—	1
Kilkenny ... ..	1	1	2
Limerick City ... ..	4	1	5
Londonderry City ... ..	3	—	3
Meath ... ..	2	—	2
Queens' County ... ..	1	—	1
Roscommon ... ..	1	—	1
Tipperary N.R. ... ..	1	—	1
Tipperary, S.R. ... ..	3	—	3
Waterford City ... ..	3	—	3
Westmeath ... ..	3	—	3
Wexford ... ..	4	—	4
Total ... ..	167	12	179

The number committed from Dublin and Belfast was 118 or 65·92 per cent. of the total number committed. In the preceding year 55·61 per cent. of the committals were from these two cities.

The offences and the number committed in 1916 to Reformatory Schools for each of the several offences are set forth in the following tabular statement :—

Offences.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Larceny and Petty Theft ... ..	96	6	102
Larceny in Dwelling House ... ..	—	1	1
Sacrilege ... ..	3	—	3
Obtaining by False Pretences ... ..	2	—	2
Embezzlement ... ..	1	—	1
Cattle Stealing ... ..	1	—	1
Housebreaking, Shopbreaking, &c. ... ..	37	1	38
Burglary ... ..	1	—	1
Wilful Damage and other Malicious Offences ... ..	12	—	12
Assault ... ..	1	—	1
Vagrancy ... ..	6	2	7
Unlawful Possession of Goods ... ..	6	1	7
Breach of Rules of, or Escaping from, Industrial Schools ... ..	1	1	2
Drunk and Disorderly ... ..	1	—	1
Total ... ..	167	12	179

The age and state of instruction of youthful offenders admitted to Reformatory Schools under orders of detention in 1916 are given in the following table :—

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.	TOTAL.			STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION.							
				Illiterate.		Read and Write Imperfectly.		Moderate Proficiency in Reading and Writing.		Read and Write Well.	
	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
12 to 14 ...	85	79	6	30	4	35	2	5	—	—	—
14 to 16 ...	94	88	6	20	1	49	4	8	1	2	—
Total ...	179	167	12	48	5	84	6	13	1	2	—

Of the youthful offenders committed last year about 40·7 per cent. of the boys and 41·6 per cent. of the girls were illiterate, and 50·3 per cent. of the boys and 50 per cent. of the girls could only read and write imperfectly.

Of the 79 boys between 12 and 14 years of age committed, 29 had not been previously convicted, 28 were convicted once, 11 twice, 6 three times, 3 four times, 1 five times, and 1 seven times.

Of the 88 boys between 14 and 16 years of age committed, 42 had not been previously convicted, 25 were convicted once, 16 twice, 4 three times, and 1 four times.

Of the 6 girls between 12 and 14 years of age committed, 3 had not been previously convicted, one was convicted once, and 2 twice.

Of the 6 girls between 14 and 16 years of age committed, 3 had not been previously convicted, 2 were convicted once, and 1 twice.

#### DISCHARGES FROM REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

The discharges from Reformatory Schools in 1916 numbered 171, viz., 151 boys and 20 girls, being a decrease of 10 boys and an increase of 3 girls as compared with 1915.

They were distributed as follows :—

Mode of Discharge.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service ...	48	9	57
Returned to friends ...	48	9	57
Emigrated ...	—	1	1
Sent to sea ...	7	—	7
Enlisted ...	42	—	42
Discharged as unfit for industrial training	—	1	1
Died ...	3	—	3
Absconded, sentence expired ...	1	—	1
Discharged on Appeal ...	2	—	2
Total ...	151	20	171

Last year 114 boys and 18 girls were discharged on expiry of sentence, 5 boys and 1 girl were discharged absolutely by order of the Chief Secretary, 2 boys were discharged on appeal to a higher court, and 27 boys and 1 girl were discharged before expiry of sentence under section 70 of the Children Act, 1908.

The results of Reformatory Schools as regards the number in regular employment, convicted, and unknown at the end of 1916, of those discharged during the years 1913, 1914, and 1915, were as follows :—

The total number discharged during those three years, omitting deaths, transfers, and illegal committals, was 507, viz., boys, 459; girls, 48.

Of the 459 boys 37 had since died, leaving 422 to be reported upon. Of these—

394 or about 93·36 per cent. were reported to be in regular employment.

5 or about 1·18 per cent. were reported to be in casual employment.

19 or about 4·5 per cent. were reconvicted.

4 or about ·95 per cent. were unknown.

Of the 48 girls—

46 or 95·83 per cent. were reported to be in regular employment.

2 or about 4·16 per cent. were unknown.

The percentage of boys and girls in regular employment shows an increase as compared with the previous year. This is very gratifying, as well as is the fact that the percentage of boys convicted is less. There is a decrease in the number of boys convicted of 1·57 per cent. as compared with 1915, and of 3·75 per cent. as compared with 1914.

There is an increase in the number of deaths for the period under review as compared with previous years. This is due to the number of those in H.M. Forces who have fallen whilst on active service.

#### HEALTH.

It is gratifying to be able to record that the health of the inmates of the Reformatory Schools has been very good during the past year.

Three deaths were registered—one from disease of the lungs, one from disease of the brain, and one from pulmonary tuberculosis.

#### LITERARY TRAINING.

The literary training in both the boys' and girls' schools continues to be very satisfactory. With very poor and indifferent ground work to build on, it is wonderful what the schools accomplish and what an improvement is evident in the children from an educational point of view after a residence of a year or so in the schools.



## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The industrial training in all the schools goes on satisfactorily. In the Male Reformatory Schools the subject of agriculture and gardening receives a good deal of attention. Other industries, such as tailoring, boot and shoe making and carpentry, are also well taught. The industries taught in the girls' schools fit them principally for obtaining situations in domestic service. Cookery, needlework, dressmaking, and laundry work are the principal occupations taught. The reports received by the managers after the disposal of the children to employment are, as a general rule, very satisfactory.

The advantages of agricultural training in the boys' schools are each year becoming more recognized, and an increasing number of boys are being taught agricultural work.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

There were 65 Industrial Schools in Ireland at the end of 1916.

They were distributed as follows:—

Boys, Roman Catholics, 18; Protestant, 2.

Girls, Roman Catholic, 41; Protestant, 2.

Boys and Girls (mixed), Roman Catholics, 2.

The number of children on the rolls of Industrial Schools on the 31st December, 1915, and on the 31st December, 1916, is shown in the following summary:—

	On 31st December, 1915.			On 31st December, 1916.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In School (within number paid for under Rules) ...	3,559	3,846	7,405	3,477	3,677	7,154
In School (in excess of number paid for) ...	205	347	552	158	270	428
On Licence ...	191	100	291	164	127	291
Absconded—sentence unexpired ...	4	—	4	4	1	5
Remaining in School—sentence expired ...	4	39	43	13	31	44
Total ...	3,963	4,332	8,295	3,816	4,106	7,922

It appears from the foregoing statement that the number of boys on the rolls of Industrial Schools was 147 less, and the number of girls 226 less than at the close of 1915.

The number of boys chargeable to the Treasury Grant was 82 less, and the number of girls 169 less than at the end of the preceding year.

The following Table shows the number of Roman Catholics and of Protestants on the rolls of Industrial Schools at the end of 1916 :—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.
In School (within number paid for under Rules) ...	3,101	376	3,482	196
In School (in excess of number paid for) ...	151	7	261	9
On Licence ...	150	14	119	8
Absconded—sentence unexpired ...	4	—	—	1
Retained in School—sentence expired ...	5	8	27	4
Total ...	3,411	405	3,889	217

#### ADMISSIONS INTO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The admissions into Industrial Schools in 1916, omitting transfers and re-committals were—boys, 457; girls, 365; total, 822.

The number admitted last year was the lowest for many years past. It was 311 less than the number admitted in 1915. The number of boys showed a decrease of 112, and the number of girls a decrease of 199.

The following Table gives the number of children admitted in the year 1916, and in each of the preceding ten years :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1906 ...	659	661	1,310	1912 ...	661	608	1,269
1907 ...	619	600	1,210	1913 ...	697	646	1,343
1908 ...	721	669	1,330	1914 ...	614	580	1,206
1909 ...	629	647	1,276	1915 ...	569	564	1,133
1910 ...	577	614	1,191	1916 ...	457	365	822
1911 ...	608	653	1,261				

The following Table gives the numbers admitted into Industrial Schools on commitment in 1916 from the several Cities and Counties where the committals were made :—

Cities and Counties.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cities and Counties.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Antrim ...	6	3	9	Limerick City ...	22	27	49
Belfast City ...	70	26	96	Londonderry Co. ...	2	—	2
Carlow ...	3	3	6	Londonderry City ...	2	1	3
Cavan ...	7	9	16	Longford ...	2	2	4
Clare ...	5	7	12	Louth ...	11	11	22
Cork Co. ...	24	23	47	Mayo ...	7	6	13
Cork City ...	27	17	44	Monaghan ...	5	16	21
Donegal ...	5	7	12	Queen's Co. ...	1	1	2
Down ...	20	2	22	Roscommon ...	1	15	16
Dublin Co. ...	22	12	34	Sligo ...	1	8	9
Dublin City ...	77	36	113	Tipperary, N.R. ...	10	4	14
Fermanagh ...	—	1	1	Tipperary, S.R. ...	7	12	19
Galway ...	9	13	22	Tyrone ...	2	2	4
Kerry ...	37	26	63	Waterford Co. ...	5	1	6
Kildare ...	6	4	10	Waterford City ...	14	6	20
Kilkenny ...	14	22	36	Westmeath ...	6	6	12
King's Co. ...	1	3	4	Wexford ...	5	17	22
Leitrim ...	—	3	3	Wicklow ...	8	5	13
Limerick Co ...	13	8	21				

Return of causes of committal to Industrial Schools for the year 1916 :—

Grounds of Committal.					Boys.	Girls.	Total
Begging	...	...	...	...	55	67	122
Wandering, &c.	...	...	...	...	201	168	369
Destitute orphan, or destitute parent, or parents in prison.					47	47	94
Parent or guardian of drunken or criminal habits	...	...	...	...	39	61	100
Father convicted under Sec. 4 or 5 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885.					—	1	1
Frequenting the company of reputed thieves or prostitutes.					4	3	7
Residing in a brothel.	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Charged with offences punishable in the case of adults with penal servitude, &c. (being under 12 years of age).					74	4	78
Charged with offences punishable in the case of adults with penal servitude, &c. (being above 12 but under 14 years of age).					28	7	35
Uncontrollable by parents	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Refractory pauper	...	...	...	...	3	—	2
Non-compliance with Attendance Orders (Education Act cases).					3	1	4

The ages and state of instruction of children admitted into Industrial Schools under orders of detention in the year 1916 are given in the following tabular statement :—

Ages when admitted.	Total			STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION.							
				Illiterate.		Read and write imperfectly		Moderate Proficiency in Reading and writing.		Read and write well.	
	T.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Under 6 years	146	49	97	47	97	2	—	—	—	—	—
6 years and under 8	146	75	71	58	61	16	9	1	1	—	—
8 years and under 10	174	98	76	60	24	32	48	6	4	—	—
10 years and under 12	214	143	71	52	15	67	47	19	9	5	—
12 years and under 14	142	92	50	23	10	41	27	19	11	9	2
Total	822	457	365	240	207	158	131	45	25	14	2

Of the children who were 8 years of age and over on admission 40·54 per cent. of the boys and 24·87 per cent. of the girls were illiterate; and 42·04 per cent. of the boys, and 61·92 per cent. of the girls could only read and write imperfectly. Only 17·41 per cent. of the boys and 13·19 per cent. of the girls showed a moderate proficiency in reading and writing or could read and write well.

## DISCHARGES FROM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The total number discharged from Industrial Schools (including children who had been retained after expiry of sentence but excluding transfers to other Industrial Schools) during the year 1916, was 1,199; boys, 607; girls, 592; showing a decrease of 33 boys and of 22 girls as compared with the previous year.

They were disposed of as follows:—

Mode of Discharge.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Employment or Service	...	...	...	427	405	832
Returned to Friends	...	...	...	121	132	253
Emigrated	...	...	...	5	15	20
Sent to Sea	...	...	...	8	—	8
Enlisted	...	...	...	4	—	4
Discharged on account of Disease	...	...	...	5	12	17
Committed to Reformatories	...	...	...	1	1	2
Died	...	...	...	33	22	55
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention	...	...	...	3	5	8
Total	...	...	...	607	592	1,199

Last year 558 boys and 519 girls were discharged on expiry of term of detention, 15 boys and 34 girls were discharged absolutely by order of the Chief Secretary, 10 boys and 8 girls were discharged before expiry of sentence under Section 70 of the Children Act, 1908, 1 boy was committed to a Reformatory for breach of rules of Industrial School, and 1 girl was committed to a Reformatory for escaping from an Industrial School.

The results of Industrial Schools for the three years 1913, 1914, and 1915, as collected at the end of 1916, were as follows:—

The number placed out in these three years, omitting transfers, committals to Reformatories, and illegal committals, was 3,454, viz., 1,771 boys and 1,683 girls.

Of these 89 had died, viz., 56 boys and 33 girls, leaving 1,715 boys and 1,650 girls to be reported on.

Of the 1,715 boys—

1,549 or about 90·32 per cent. were reported to be in regular employment.

53 or about 3·09 per cent. were reported to be in casual employment or not employed.

22 or about 1·28 per cent. had been convicted.

91 or about 5·31 per cent. were reported to be unknown.

Of the 1,650 girls—

1,582 or about 95·88 per cent. were reported to be in regular employment.

44 or about 2·6 per cent. were reported to be in casual employment or not employed.

24 or about 1·45 per cent. were reported to be unknown.

It is satisfactory to have to record that the number of boys convicted remains low, and also that there were no convictions against girls during the period under review.

The increased number of deaths amongst the boys is due to casualties while on active service.

RETURN showing the number discharged from Industrial Schools during the five years, 1912–1916, and the mode of their discharge :—

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number Discharged.				
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
To employment or service	901	897	900	862	832
Returned to friends	264	259	208	248	253
Emigrated	39	24	10	3	20
Sent to sea	9	7	2	4	8
Enlisted	—	1	1	9	4
Discharged on account of disease.	27	18	14	13	17
Committed to Reformatories	3	3	4	5	2
Transferred to Reformatories	1	—	2	1	—
Died	47	44	68	72	55
Absconded. Not recovered	—	3	—	1	—
Discharged, being illegally committed.	23	19	8	36	8
TOTALS	1,314	1,275	1,217	1,254	1,199

RETURN showing the number discharged from Reformatory Schools during the five years, 1912–1916, and the mode of their discharge :—

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number Discharged.				
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
To employment or service	47	65	44	62	57
Returned to friends	43	66	47	42	57
Emigrated	7	4	4	—	1
Sent to sea	5	5	5	9	7
Enlisted	23	34	59	55	42
Discharged on account of disease.	1	1	—	1	1
Discharged as incorrigible	—	—	1	—	—
Died	1	2	1	5	3
Absconded. Sentence expired	1	1	—	3	1
Discharged, being illegally committed, or on appeal.	2	1	—	1	2
TOTALS	130	179	161	178	171

## DISPOSALS.

The boys discharged from Industrial Schools in 1916, who got employment (including some of the boys who returned to their friends) were distributed as follows as regards occupations:—Army, 12; Navy, 2; Coasting Trade, 1; Fishing, 7; Bakers, 23; Blacksmiths, 11; Butchers, 6; Carpenters, 26; Carters, 2; Clerks, 2; Dairymen, 5; Farm Labourers, 136; Gardeners, 13; Mechanics, 14; Mill Workers, 9; Factory Hands, 21; Harness Makers, 7; Shoemakers, 60; Tailors, 71; Printers, 7; Weavers, 7; Painters, 4; Railway Porters, 5; Shop Assistants, 11; Waiters, 5; Packers, 4; Ostlers, 3; Messengers, 16; Page Boys, 7; Factory Labourers, 20; General Labourers, 6; Iron Workers' Labourers, 3; Shipyard Labourers, 2; Tramway Employee, 1; Salesman, 1; Assistant Teacher, 1; Munition Workers, 2.

The girls discharged from Industrial Schools in 1916, who got employment (including some of the girls who returned to friends) were distributed as follows as regards occupations:—Housemaids, 61; Cooks, 24; Ladies' Maid, 1; Parlour Maids, 6; Nurse Maids, 25; Kitchen Maids, 14; General Servants, 180; Laundry Maids, 47; Dairy Maids, 6; Teachers, 5; Monitress, 1; Clerk, 1; Dressmakers, 22; Shop Assistants, 7; Factory Hands, 14; Sewing Maids, 14; Machinists, 2.

The boys discharged from Reformatory Schools in 1916 who got employment (including some of the boys who returned to their friends) were distributed as follows as regards occupations:—Army, 51; Navy, 7; Blacksmith, 1; Butcher, 1; Carpenters, 3; Carters, 3; Dairymen, 4; Farm Labourers, 16; Gardener, 1; Factory Hands, 2; Harness Maker, 1; Shoemakers, 2; Tailors, 3; Hairdresser, 1; Railway Porters, 2; Shop Assistants, 6; Packers, 5; Messengers, 8; Builders' Labourers, 4; Dock Labourers, 3; Factory Labourers, 10; Shipyard Labourers, 3; Munition Workers, 4; Stable Boy, 1; Hackney Car Driver, 1.

The girls discharged from Reformatory Schools in 1916 who got employment (including some of the girls who returned to friends) were distributed as follows as regards occupations:—Housemaids, 2; Cooks, 2; Ladies' Maid, 1; Kitchen Maid, 1; General Servants, 3; Laundry Maids, 2; Dairy Maid, 1; Sewing Maids, 3.

# THE WAR AND THE SCHOOLS.

I am glad to be able to again draw attention to the favourable record of the schools as regards the number of boys (both past and present) who are at present serving with His Majesty's Forces. This creditable record has been well maintained during the past year.

Since the beginning of the War in August, 1914, 3,860 boys have been serving in the Navy and the Army. There has been an increase of nearly 400 recorded since last year. This record is one of which the Schools may be justly proud, and is a tribute to the lessons of discipline and habits of obedience that are cultivated in the schools.

SUMMARY of particulars of boys from Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Ireland serving in H.M. Forces, August 1st, 1914, to June 1st, 1917.

Total number of boys serving in H.M. Forces:—

Reformatory Schools	...	...	1,254
Industrial Schools	...	...	2,606
Total	...	...	3,860

Distribution of boys among the two branches of H.M. Forces.

				Number of Boys Serving in	
				H. M. Navy.	H. M. Army.
Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	119	1,135
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	370	2,236
Total	...	...	...	489	3,371
Grand Total				3,860	

	Boys enlisted in H.M. Navy.			Boys enlisted in H.M. Army.		
	Direct from School.	On Licence or under Supervision.	As old boys.	Direct from School.	On Licence or under Supervision.	As old boys.
Reformatory Schools	41	32	46	129	270	736
Industrial Schools	8	137	225	27	754	1,455
Total	49	169	271	156	1,024	2,191
Grand Total	3,860					

	Reformatory Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Total.
Killed in action .. ..	67	252	319
Died from sickness .. ..	4	9	13
Gassed .. ..	9	15	24
Prisoners of war .. ..	34	60	94
Died of wounds .. ..	18	24	42
Wounded .. ..	161	450	611
Missing .. ..	13	16	29
Total Casualties .. ..	306	826	1,132

SUMMARY of particulars of distinctions awarded to ex-inmates of Certified Schools serving with H.M. Forces during the period, August 1st, 1914, to June 1st, 1917.

	Reformatory Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Total.
Mentioned in Despatches ...	1	2	3
Awarded D.C.M. ...	2	8	10
Given Commissions ...	—	6	6
Médaille Militaire ...	1	2	3
Awarded D.S.M. ...	—	2	2
Russian Medal of St. George (Fourth Class).	—	1	1

### PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The total amount collected in 1915 was £2,768 0s. 4d., of which £647 5s. 0d. was for Reformatory, and £2,120 15s. 4d. (including £12 0s. 0d. sent direct to the office) was for Industrial School cases.

The amount collected last year shows an increase of £217 15s. 2d., as compared with the previous year. In the Reformatory collection there is an increase of £58 7s. 1d., and in the Industrial School collection an increase of £159 8s. 1d.

The amount of parental money collected in the year 1916 is set forth in the following tabular statement:—

	Reforma- tories.	Industrial Schools.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin Metropolitan Police District	224 16 0	572 0 3	796 10 3
Provinces ... ..	477 17 1	1,675 15 2	2,153 12 3
Great Britain ... ..	3 5 0	2 0 0	5 5 0
Office ... ..	—	30 8 0	30 8 0
TOTAL ... ..	705 12 1	2,280 3 5	2,985 15 6



## HEALTH.

The health of the children in the Industrial Schools has been very satisfactory during the past year. There was no serious outbreak of zymotic disease. Some cases of Scarlatina occurred in the Baltimore, Passage West, Ballinasloe, Cappoquin, St. Finbar's, and Greenmount (Cork) Schools. Outbreaks of Influenza occurred in the Balmoral School, some of the cases were complicated with Pneumonia. Whooping-cough was prevalent in the Letterfrack and Killarney Schools.

There were fifty-five deaths registered during the year—33 boys and 22 girls. The mortality was less than in the previous two years. Seventy-two deaths being registered in 1915, and sixty-eight deaths in the year 1914. Pulmonary Tuberculosis was responsible for nineteen deaths—15 boys and four girls. Diseases of the Brain caused fourteen deaths—eight boys and six girls. Diseases of the Heart five deaths. Diseases of the Chest six deaths—three boys and three girls. Two deaths were caused by Enteric Fever.

I am glad to say that the provision of dental treatment is now very general throughout the Schools. There are, however, a few schools that still need to make better provision for the care of the children's teeth.

In several of the Schools there is a great need of an improved system of heating and ventilation. Some of the Schools have a very excellent system, but on the other hand there are some Schools that do not fully realize the importance to the health and comfort of the children of having the living rooms sufficiently heated and ventilated. I have in previous Reports referred to this question and though improvements have been carried out in many instances, there still remains room for further improvement.

I have in a previous report drawn attention to the detrimental effect which the presence of mentally deficient children has on the progress and education of the normal and healthy children in a School. A mentally defective child amongst normal children will hold back and retard the progress of an entire class without gaining any individual benefit. This is a question that will at a future date require to be taken into consideration, as such children as well as those suffering from Epilepsy and Ophthalmia (Trachoma) cannot receive the special treatment they require in the ordinary Industrial School and are thus very frequently deprived of the benefits of industrial training.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The Industrial Training in both the boys' and girls' schools continues to be satisfactorily carried out.

Manual Instruction in woodwork has been carried on with great success in a large number of boys' schools. In nearly every school the boys are taught to make objects of utility, and in the making of such articles they display great taste and energy which is subsequently applied to the various branches of industry in which they may afterwards become engaged, more especially is this the case in its application to carpentry and metal work.

In the boys' schools the different trades of tailoring, boot and shoemaking, carpentry, smith work, and harness making continue to receive careful attention. Agriculture and gardening are now also I am glad to say being more generally taught. I have in previous Reports drawn attention to the necessity for developing both these branches of Industrial Training, having regard to the future favourable prospects of this branch of industry. The advantages of agricultural training for boys cannot be over-estimated, and those who show an aptitude for such work should receive every assistance and encouragement. In two of the Schools, viz., Baltimore and Killybegs, boat-building, net and sail-making are taught.

The Industrial Training in some of the boys' and girls' schools varies in its degree of efficiency. In every School it must be said that great interest is taken in the teaching and upbringing of the children, and very praiseworthy efforts are made to equip and fit them to play their role in after life. In some Schools, however, more than in others special efforts are made to induce the children to take an interest in their daily routine of industrial training, suitable teachers and instructors being specially selected who take an active and sympathetic interest in their duties, and the results and disposals from such Schools are very encouraging.

The subjects of the Domestic Science Syllabus are taught in all the Girls' schools. In a few of the boys' schools the subjects of the Labour Science Syllabus should receive more attention. I have in previous reports referred to the importance of this subject.

Taking into consideration the increased cost of and the difficulty in procuring some of the materials required for Domestic Economy classes the various girls' schools, with very few exceptions, attained a high standard of efficiency, and show that much care is given to secure that the girls according to individual capacity acquire a sound practical knowledge of and interest in domestic work.

In all the girls' schools Cookery, Housewifery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking, and Needlework are the industries that are taught, in some few Lacework is also taught, and in some others Dairywork is also carried out. It will be seen from the list of disposals that by far the greater number of girls go to domestic service, and there is always a considerable demand for girls trained in the Industrial Schools.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Physical Training continues on the whole to be fairly well taught in the schools. It would be very desirable, and would tend to improve the physique, appearance, and health of the children if some short time was set apart each day for the teaching of physical exercises. Speaking generally physical exercises are most beneficial when carried out for short periods, say, for twenty minutes or half an hour at most at a time. Keeping children for long periods minimises the whole object of physical training which should if possible be carried out early in the day's routine of work.

I have referred to this question in previous Annual Reports, and now venture to do so again, as I am convinced of the great benefits that the health of the young boys and girls will derive from a short daily course of physical drill and exercises.

#### CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The discipline and general order of the schools has continued to be satisfactory. As a general rule the management is judicious and kind, the result being that the conduct of the inmates in both the Reformatory and Industrial Schools has given very little cause for anxiety. Occasionally a case of absconding may occur, but the number is few and far between. Punishment of a severe nature is very rare, and this constitutes a deserved tribute to the management and healthy tone that prevails in the schools as well as to the kind influence that is exercised over the children. As will be seen from the particulars given on pages 10 and 14 it is a matter for congratulation that so few of the children who have undergone Industrial Training revert to crime. This is a tribute to the careful training they receive in the schools.

#### LITERARY TRAINING.

The National Board of Education having taken over the duty of examining and reporting on the literary training and work of the schools from the first of April last year, it is yet rather premature to offer an opinion as to the effect which this change

has had upon the schools. It may, however, be stated that practically all the Reports received from the Inspectors up to the present have been on the whole very favourable, and bear testimony to the sound literary work and training that is imparted in all the schools.

#### DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

I much regret that owing to the existing abnormal conditions the question of the provision of Day Industrial Schools in both Dublin and Belfast still lies in abeyance. In both cities, particularly in Belfast, had it not been for the inception of the war, schemes would have been ready and submitted for the establishment of these useful schools. Such schools fulfil a very useful function, and are one of the most effectual instruments of improving the social condition in the poorer quarters of large cities.

#### PLACES OF DETENTION.

On 31st December, 1916, the Places of Detention, established under the provisions of Section 108 of the Children Act, 1908, were as follows:—

##### YOUNG PERSONS.

###### *For Roman Catholic Males.*

Milltown Industrial School, Belfast; Place of Detention, 54 Summerhill, Dublin; Philipstown Reformatory, King's County; Glencree Reformatory, Co. Wicklow.

###### *For Roman Catholic Females.*

Abbeyville Industrial School, Belfast; High Park Reformatory, Dublin; St. Joseph's Reformatory, Limerick.

###### *For Protestant Males.*

Malone Reformatory, Belfast; Meath Industrial School, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

###### *For Protestant Females.*

Shamrock Lodge Industrial School, Belfast.

#### CHILDREN.

###### *For Roman Catholic Males.*

Milltown Industrial School, Belfast; Greenmount Industrial School, Co. Cork; Killybegs Industrial School, Co. Donegal; Place of Detention, 54 Summerhill, Dublin.

*For Roman Catholic Females.*

Abbeyville, Belfast; Ennis, Co. Clare; Clonakilty, Co. Cork; Kinsale, Co. Cork; Mallow, Co. Cork; St. Finbars, Co. Cork; Golden Bridge, Co. Dublin; Merrion, Co. Dublin; Clifden, Co. Galway; Loughrea, Co. Galway; St. George's, Limerick; Newtownforbes, Co. Longford; Westport, Co. Mayo; Roscommon, Co. Roscommon; Sligo, Co. Sligo; Strabane, Co. Tyrone; Waterford, Co. Waterford; Summerhill, Athlone, Co. Westmeath; New Ross, Co. Wexford.

*For Protestant Males.*

Balmoral Industrial School, Belfast; Meath Industrial School, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

*For Protestant Females.*

Hampton House Industrial School, Belfast; Shamrock Lodge Industrial School, Belfast.

*For Roman Catholic Males, under 10 years of age.*

Passage West Industrial School, Co. Cork; Drogheda Industrial School, Co. Louth.

According to the Returns furnished by Managers of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, the total amount received by them during the year ended 31st December, 1916, in respect of the maintenance and clothing of young persons and children sent to places of detention was £178.

In concluding this Report I desire to record my great indebtedness to the Inspectorial and Clerical Staff of the Department for their valuable assistance in the administration of the work of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. EDGAR FLINN.

## APPENDIX.

## APPENDIX No. I.

LIST OF CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, showing the Locality,  
Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.

Malone Reformatory School for Protestant Boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager—James Lee, Esq.

High Park Reformatory School for R.C. Girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager—Mrs. Elizabeth Byrne.

St. Conleth's Reformatory School for R.C. Boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager—Rev. P. Dunne.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R.C. Girls, Clare Street, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager—Mrs. M. M. Cahill.

St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R.C. Boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager—Rev. N. Ryan.

## APPENDIX No. II.

LIST OF CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing the Locality,  
Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.

Balmoral Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Belfast. Certified for 400 boys in October, 1902; new premises certified for 100 boys, 23rd November, 1897; certificate increased to 350 on 13th March, 1899; original certificate, 10th January, 1884. C.M.—David M'Dowell, Esq.

Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant Girls, near Belfast. Certified for 156 girls on 5th January, 1897; original certificate, 13th April, 1874. C.M.—Rev. A. J. Wilson.

St. Patrick's Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Milltown, Belfast. New premises certified for 150 boys, 11th January, 1873; original certificate 27th August, 1809. C.M.—Brother Joseph M. Hannigan.

Nazareth Lodge Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Belfast. Certified for 70 young boys on 26th April, 1912. Certified for 50 young boys, 11th November, 1902. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Ginnane.

St. Patrick's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Crumlin Road, Belfast. Certificate reduced from 110 to 90 on 2nd September, 1898; original certificate, 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. James Hamill, Belfast.

Sacred Heart Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Abbeyville, Whiteabbey, Belfast. Certified for 120 girls on 2nd September, 1898; certified for 100 girls on 18th September, 1897; original certificate, 6th June, 1896. C.M.—Rev. James Hamill.

Shamrock Lodge Industrial School for Protestant Girls, Belfast. Certified for 118 girls on 13th January, 1902; certified for 88 girls on 13th May, 1895; certified for 70 girls on 3rd August, 1892; original certificate, 26th March, 1887. C.M.—Miss Jane F. Green.

Middletown Industrial School for R.C. Girls. Certified for 50 girls on 21st June, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. M. T. Lavery.

St. Michael's Industrial School for R.C. Girls and for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Lurgan. New premises certified for 50 girls and 50 young boys on 28th July, 1908; original certificates for 50 girls on 28th April, 1888, and for 50 young boys on 18th April, 1905. C.M.—Mrs. M. Malachy Mathews.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Cavan. Certified for 87 girls on 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. Donnelly.

Bannis Industrial School for R.C. Girls. Certified for 80 girls on 28th February, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Xavier Perry.

## LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

- St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Clonakilty. Certified for 130 girls on 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. C. Curran.
- St. Coleman's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Queenstown. Certified for 46 girls on 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. B. Slattery.
- Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Kinsale. Certificate reduced from 100 to 120 on 27th February, 1912. Certified for 150 girls on 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. F. Carney.
- Danesfort Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Upton. Certified for 200 boys on 13th April, 1889. C.M.—Rev. John Harrington.
- St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Mallow. Certified for 60 girls on 10th April, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Lyons.
- Passage West Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age. Certified for 50 young boys on 27th September, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. Mary P. Murphy.
- Fishery Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Baltimore. Certified for 150 boys on 12th August, 1887. C.M.—Rev. Francis Lannon, *p.a.*
- St. Finbar's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified for 172 girls on 27th April, 1897; new premises certified for 132 girls on 2nd December, 1872; original certificate, 29th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Anna M. Mahony.
- Greenmount Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Cork. Certified for 220 boys on 12th November, 1912. Certified for 200 boys on 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Bro. D. F. McAuliffe.
- St. Columba Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Killybegs. Certified for 144 boys on 31st December, 1907; original certificate for 100 boys on 20th February, 1896. C.M.—Rev. Hugh McDwyer.
- Artane Industrial School for R.C. Boys. Certified for 800 boys on 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Bro. P. O'Bryan.
- St. Anne's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Booterstown. Certified for 80 girls on 21st September, 1901; original certificate for 54 girls on 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. C. Griffin.
- St. Vincent's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Golden Bridge, Inchicore, Dublin. Certified for 150 girls on 13th July, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. B. Sheehy.
- Carriglea Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Monkstown. Certified for 150 boys on 1st April, 1896; original certificate for 100 boys on 26th September, 1894. C.M.—Rev. Bro. T. B. McMahon.
- St. Mary's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Lakelands, Sandymount, Dublin. Certified for 85 girls on 27th October, 1915; original certificate for 70 girls on 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Christina Hodgson.
- Meath Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Blackrock. Certified for 150 boys on 4th December, 1902; original certificate for 126 boys on 5th May, 1871. C.M.—John R. Beeby, Esq.
- Merrion Industrial School for R.C. Girls. Certificate reduced from 100 to 75 on 27th October, 1915; certificate reduced from 150 to 100 on 27th February, 1912. Certified for 150 girls on 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Evelyn Vavasour.
- St. Bridget's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Loughrea. Certified for 112 girls on 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Byrne.
- St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Ballinasloe. Certified for 80 girls on 8th July, 1884. C.M.—Mrs. Mary B. Kelly.
- St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Clifden. Certified for 80 girls on 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. M. C. Donnellan.
- St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Letterfrack. Certified for 150 boys on 1st April, 1886. C.M.—Rev. Bro. J. J. Mullan.
- St. Anne's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Galway. Certified for 77 girls on 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary B. Ryan.
- Salthill Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Galway. Certified for 200 boys, September, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Bro. M. X. Keane.
- St. Joseph's Home Industrial School for R.C. Girls, and for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Killarney. Certified for 78 girls and 25 young boys on 19th August, 1872; original certificate, 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. B. MacSwiney.
- St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Tralee. Certified for 120 boys on 27th September, 1912. Certified for 100 boys on 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Bro. W. C. Carroll.
- Pembroke Alms House Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Tralee. Certified for 70 girls on 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. Louis O'Callaghan.
- St. Patrick's Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Kilkenny. Certified for 162 boys on 13th December, 1879. C.M.—Mrs. M. Harrington.

## LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

- St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Kilkenny. Certified for 100 girls on 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. F. O'Flynn.
- St. John's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Birr. Certified for 80 girls on 5th July, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Cassidy.
- St. George's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Clare Street, Limerick. Certified for 100 girls on 1st April, 1890; original certificate for 80 girls on 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. M. Cahill.
- St. Vincent's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Mount St. Vincent, Limerick. Certified for 130 girls on 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Mulcaire.
- St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Limerick. Certified for 170 boys on 27th April, 1897; original certificate for 150 boys on 18th August, 1875. C.M.—Rev. Bro. J. T. Butler.
- Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Newtownforbes. Certified for 145 girls on 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Farrington.
- House of Charity Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Drogheda. Certified for 92 young boys on 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Clare Redman.
- St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Dundalk. Certified for 80 girls on 12th July, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Keegan.
- St. Columba Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Westport. Certified for 105 girls on 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Columba Carr.
- St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Ballaghaderreen. Certified for 75 girls on 8th June, 1886. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. Malone.
- St. Martha's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Monaghan. Certified for 88 girls on 25th September, 1903; original certificate for 67 girls on 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. M. Cahill.
- St. Monica's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Roscommon. Certified for 44 girls on 29th November, 1868. C.M.—Mrs. M. B. McCarthy.
- St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Summerhill, Athlone. Certified for 133 girls on 17th October, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. M. E. Gallagher.
- Benada Abbey Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Tubbercurry. Certified for 60 girls on 27th October, 1915; original certificate for 50 girls on 26th June, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. M. Alice Walsh.
- St. Laurence's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Sligo. Certified for 120 girls on 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. Vincent Moore.
- Cionnval Industrial School for R.C. Boys. Certified for 170 boys on 8th November, 1912. Certified for 150 boys on 12th January, 1885. C.M.—Rev. J. J. Lyons.
- St. Augustine's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Templemore. Certified for 60 girls on 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. B. Fetherston.
- St. Francis' Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Cashel. Certified for 110 girls on 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. Xavier J. Carroll.
- St. Bernard's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Dundrum. Certified for 45 girls on 27th November, 1908, to take the place of St. Louis' Industrial School, Thurles; certified on 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. X. Jones.
- St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Tipperary. Certified for 64 girls on 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Frances Cantwell.
- St. Catherine's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Strabane. Certified for 100 girls on 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. O'Neill.
- Cappoquin Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age. Certified for 51 young boys on 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Cullen.
- St. Dominick's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Waterford. Certified for 160 girls on 27th April, 1897; original certificate granted on 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Bridget O'Loughlin.
- Mount Carmel Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Moate. Certified for 53 girls on 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. M'Donnell.
- St. Aidan's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, New Ross. Certified for 70 girls on 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Marianne O'Brien.
- St. Michael's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Wexford. Certified for 106 girls on 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. M. Furlong.
- St. Kyran's Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Rathdrum. Certified for 50 young boys on 31st December, 1883. C.M.—Mrs. M. G. Hayden.



1.—REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS  
AND EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

	Reformatory Schools.	Industrial Schools.
	£	£
Treasury Grants ... ..	10,416	94,721
Treasury Grants—Places of Detention	52	126
Payments from Local Rates...	4,879	44,381
Received from Other Sources	409	12,511
Estimated Profit ... ..	2,648	8,627
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>18,404</b>	<b>160,366</b>

EXPENDITURE.

	Reformatory Schools.	Industrial Schools.
	£	£
Salaries of Officers ... ..	2,267	20,479
Rations of Officers	908	8,441
Food for Inmates ... ..	9,261	77,409
Clothing for Inmates	2,307	21,332
Washing, Fuel, Light	1,521	18,193
Repairs, Rates, Taxes	1,055	7,257
Furniture and House Sundries	594	3,474
Printing, &c. ... ..	511	1,834
Travelling	152	536
Medical Expenses ... ..	316	2,962
Sundries, Rewards...	392	2,224
Rent ... ..	210	3,248
Interest ... ..	200	6,388
Disposal ... ..	467	3,330
Buildings ... ..	229	106
Loss on Industrial Department	—	486
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>20,390</b>	<b>177,699</b>

	BORN.			CHINA.		TOWN.		GROSS TOTAL.
	Maltese Relief.	Philanthropic King's Co.	St. Mary's, Gloucester.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Liverpool.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1815.—								
In School	124	159	156	45	34	260	75	655
On License	4	12	16	—	2	54	8	90
In Prison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abandoned, sentence unexpired	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
In School, sentence expired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	130	181	182	45	38	316	83	700
Admitted in 1816—								
Corrected voluntarily	34	66	60	9	8	166	18	278
Corrected upon indictment	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Total	34	66	61	9	8	167	18	280
Discharged, Transferred, or Dead in 1816	50	68	66	11	9	161	26	271
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1816.—								
In School	116	140	143	40	27	267	67	604
On License	5	12	10	—	—	61	—	88
In Prison	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Abandoned, sentence unexpired	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
In School, sentence expired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	123	162	164	40	27	331	67	708
Average number of inmates	118.5	158	160	43	26.4	—	—	—

B.—Balance of Discharges during the year 1888.

	Born.			Grown.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. George's, Philadelphia.	St. Kevin's, Clonsilla.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Boys.	Girls.	
Males or Discharges:—								
To Employment or Service ...	25	16	28	2	6	46	6	52
Returned to Friends ...	—	20	12	2	0	25	2	27
Emigrated ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
Sent to Sea ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Relieved ... ..	20	15	26	—	—	45	1	46
Discharged as unfit for industrial training ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4
Dead ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	3	1	4
Abandoned, destitute exposed ...	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	3
Discharged on Appeal ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2
Total ... ..	53	53	68	11	6	121	20	141

## 3.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of NUMBER of INMATES,

	SCHOOL.	Under Detention on 31st December, 1915.						Admissions in 1916.				Average number of inmates, including voluntary cases.
		In School—Chargeable to the Treasury Grant.	In School—Not chargeable to the Treasury Grant.	On Licence.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.	TOTAL.	Admitted by Commitment.	Admitted by Transfer.	Recommitted.	TOTAL.	
BOYS.												
1	Balmoral .. ..	305	6	8	—	2	321	54	—	—	56	301.0
2	Milltown .. ..	150	17	10	—	—	177	24	10	—	34	164.6
3	Nazareth Lodge, Belfast	70	40	5	1	—	116	11	—	—	11	125.3
4	Upton .. ..	197	—	5	—	—	202	26	25	—	51	194.2
5	Lurgan .. ..	50	12	5	—	—	67	3	8	—	11	57
6	Passage, West .. ..	50	6	1	—	—	57	14	—	—	14	57
7	Baltimore .. ..	150	7	4	—	—	161	6	2	—	8	143
8	Greenmount .. ..	220	3	10	—	—	233	33	13	—	46	222.5
9	Killybegs .. ..	141	1	4	—	—	146	20	—	—	20	136.4
10	Artane .. ..	300	—	42	1	—	343	75	26	2	103	769
11	Carriglea .. ..	150	2	6	—	—	158	14	10	—	24	154
12	Blackrock .. ..	90	7	2	—	—	99	8	—	—	8	107
13	Letterfrack .. ..	150	2	20	—	—	172	8	14	—	22	152
14	Salthill .. ..	200	4	15	1	—	220	14	2	—	16	200
15	Killarney .. ..	25	—	3	—	—	28	8	—	—	8	26
16	Tralee .. ..	120	4	9	1	—	134	22	—	1	23	123.2
17	Kilkenny, M. .. ..	162	21	15	—	—	198	29	—	—	29	178
18	Limerick, M. .. ..	170	3	15	—	1	189	28	11	—	39	174
19	Drogheda .. ..	92	10	8	—	—	110	16	—	—	16	110
20	Clonmel .. ..	166	—	1	—	1	168	22	10	—	32	177.64
21	Cappoquin .. ..	51	12	1	—	—	64	0	—	—	0	65
22	Rathfriland .. ..	50	8	2	—	—	60	11	—	—	11	65.2
GIRLS.												
23	Hampton House, Belfast	118	5	4	—	—	127	8	21	—	29	126
24	Crumlin Road, Belfast	72	—	—	—	—	72	5	20	—	25	72
25	Whiteabbey .. ..	80	7	—	—	—	87	12	—	—	12	99
26	Shamrock Lodge, Belfast	67	2	1	—	3	73	8	20	—	28	106.5
27	Middletown .. ..	45	4	—	—	—	49	6	—	—	6	52.9
28	Lurgan .. ..	50	6	3	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	59.4
29	Cavan .. ..	70	7	1	—	—	78	7	—	—	7	75.7
30	Ennis .. ..	73	12	1	—	—	86	5	—	—	5	83.4
31	Clonakilty .. ..	120	3	—	—	—	123	7	—	—	7	125.2
32	Queenstown .. ..	46	4	1	—	—	51	4	—	—	4	51
33	Kinsale .. ..	106	12	2	—	—	120	8	3	—	11	115.3
34	Malow .. ..	60	21	3	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	75
35	St. Finbar's, Cork ..	165	10	7	—	—	182	25	—	—	25	170



## 3.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of NUMBER of INMATES.

	SCHOOL.	Under Detention on 31st December, 1913.						Admissions in 1914.				Average number of inmates, including voluntary cases.
		In School—Chargeable to the Treasury Grant.	In School—Not chargeable to the Treasury Grant.	On Licence.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.	TOTAL.	Admitted by Commitment.	Admitted by Transfer.	Recommitted.	Total.	
1	Boonerstown .. ..	79	4	7	—	—	90	15	—	—	15	84.7
2	Golden Bridge .. ..	149	7	4	—	—	160	10	—	—	10	159
3	Lakelands .. ..	85	4	11	—	—	100	2	7	—	9	87
4	Merrion .. ..	68	4	4	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	59
5	Loughrea .. ..	112	10	1	—	6	129	1	—	—	1	116
6	Bellinakee .. ..	60	7	2	—	—	69	1	—	—	1	64
7	Clifton .. ..	73	8	1	—	—	82	1	—	—	1	71.5
8	St. Anne's, Galway ..	71	3	2	—	—	76	5	—	—	5	70.3
9	Killarney .. ..	74	6	2	—	1	83	11	—	—	11	81
10	Pembroke A.H., Tralee	70	6	1	—	—	77	17	—	—	17	77.2
11	Kilkenny F. .. ..	100	15	4	—	—	119	16	—	—	16	111
12	Birr .. ..	65	4	—	—	—	69	3	—	—	3	70.7
13	St. George's, Limerick	99	7	—	—	—	106	16	—	—	16	120
14	St. Vincent's .. ..	90	3	3	—	—	101	23	—	—	23	128.7
15	Newtownforbes .. ..	114	11	1	—	—	126	5	—	—	5	117
16	Dundalk .. ..	75	4	1	—	—	80	7	—	—	7	78.8
17	Westport .. ..	88	15	—	—	—	103	4	—	—	4	102.6
18	Ballaghaderreen .. ..	63	3	1	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	60
19	Monaghan .. ..	88	6	4	—	5	103	17	—	—	17	97
20	Roscommon .. ..	44	12	—	—	—	56	5	—	1	6	76
21	Summer Hill .. ..	133	17	3	—	—	153	7	—	—	7	171
22	Benada Abbey .. ..	60	4	2	—	—	66	5	—	—	5	59.4
23	Sligo .. ..	118	12	—	—	—	130	17	—	—	17	128
24	Templemore .. ..	56	1	—	—	—	57	4	—	—	4	55.6
25	Cashel .. ..	105	9	1	—	—	115	10	—	—	10	115
26	Dundrum .. ..	41	5	—	—	1	47	8	2	—	10	48
27	Tipperary .. ..	56	4	4	—	1	65	2	8	—	10	61.16
28	Strabane .. ..	94	8	1	—	—	103	11	—	—	11	96.5
29	St. Dominick's, Waterford	160	15	8	—	—	181	18	—	—	18	172
30	Moate .. ..	53	10	2	—	—	65	4	—	—	4	58.8
31	New Ross .. ..	70	3	1	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	63
32	Wexford .. ..	106	10	3	—	6	124	16	—	—	16	120
33	Bray .. ..	43	5	1	—	16	65	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Boys .. ..	3,559	202	191	4	4	5,063	437	185	8	530	—
	Total Girls .. ..	2,816	247	100	—	39	4,322	345	81	1	447	—
	TOTAL .. ..	7,406	552	291	4	43	8,295	822	216	4	1,042	—

Jameson Publications, Ltd., for the Year ending 31st December, 1919.

Subjunctive to 1919

Under Direction to 31st December, 1919.

To Reformatory.		To Industrial.	
In Ireland.		In Ireland.	
Sent to Sea.		Released.	
Released.		Discharged on account of Illness.	
Transferred to Reformatory Schools.		Transferred to Reformatory Schools.	
Transferred to other Reformatory Schools.		Released.	
Admitted, Date expired.		Discharged—Discharge of Discharged (1919-1920).	
Total.		Total.	
In Ireland—Changeable to the Reformatory School.		In Ireland—Not changeable to the Reformatory School.	
On License.		Admitted, Release expired.	
Released in Ireland, Date expired.		Total.	
Total.		Total.	

4.—RETURN showing the Rates paid by each County per Head per Week for Children in Reformatory and Industrial Schools during the year ending 31st December, 1916.

County Council or County Borough Council.	Rates.		Observations.
	To Reformatories.	To Industrial Schools.	
Co. Antrim ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. & 5s. 6d.	5s. 6d. to St. Patrick's Male, Milltown and Balmoral for special cases; Balmoral, Hampton House, and Milltown received an extra 11d. per week per head.
Belfast City ..	2s. 6d. & 1s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to High Park Reformatory; 5s. 6d. for special cases in Industrial Schools.
Co. Armagh ...	2s. 6d. & 1s. 6d.	2s. 6d. & 1s. 6d.	2s. 6d. for boys; 1s. 6d. for girls.
Co. Carlow ...	—	2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.	5s. 6d. for special cases to Arlone.
Co. Cavan ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Cavan; 2s. 6d. to all the others.
Co. Clare ...	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
Co. Cork ...	2s. 6d.	3s. and 2s.	3s. to Greenmount; 2s. to all other Industrial Schools.
City of Cork ...	2s. 6d.	2s. and 1s. 6d.	2s. for boys in Industrial Schools; 1s. 6d. for girls.
Co. Donegal ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Strabane and Bray; 2s. 6d. to all others.
Co. Down ...	2s. 6d.	2s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.	2s. to Strabane; 5s. 6d. to Milltown, Balmoral, Hampton House, and Blackrock for special cases; 2s. 6d. to all others. Balmoral received 11d. extra per head per week for half year to 30. 11. 1916.
Co. Dublin ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Arlone, Carriglen, and Blackrock; 2s. 3d. to Booterstown, Goldenbridge and Shamrock Lodge; 2s. to all others.
City of Dublin ...	2s. and 2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Glencree, and 2s. to all other Reformatories; 2s. 6d. to Arlone and Blackrock; 2s. to all other Industrial Schools.
Co. Fermanagh ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
Co. Galway ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Boys' Lurgan, Drogheda, and Shamrock Lodge Industrial Schools; 2s. to all others.
Co. Kerry ...	2s. 6d. and 1s.	2s. and 1s.	1s. to Limerick Reformatory; 2s. to all Boys' Industrial Schools, and to Killybegs and Penabroke House, Tralee; 1s. to all other Girls' Industrial Schools.
Co. Kildare ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Clonsilla, Waterford, Monte, Merion, and Killybegs.
Co. Kilkenny ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
King's Co. ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Ballinsloe, Greenmount, Birn, and Monte; 2s. 6d. to other Industrial Schools.
Co. Leitrim ...	—	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Cavan School; 2s. 6d. to all others.
Co. Limerick ...	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
City of Limerick ...	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s.	2s. 6d. for boys, and 2s. for girls in Reformatories.
Co. Londonderry ...	2s. 6d.	5s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 2s.	5s. 6d. to Killybegs; 3s. 6d. to Balmoral and Milltown; 2s. 6d. for boys in other Industrial Schools; 2s. for girls.
City of Londonderry	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Lurgan Girls', and Strabane.



4.—RETURN showing the Rates paid by each County per Head per Week for Children in Reformatory and Industrial Schools during the year ending 31st December, 1916—*continued*.

County Council or County Borough Council.	Rates.		Observations.
	To Reformatories.	To Industrial Schools.	
Co. Longford ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
Co. Louth ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
Co. Mayo ...	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
Co. Meath ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Dundalk, and Cashel; 2s. 6d. to other Industrial Schools
Co. Monaghan ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 5d.	2s. to St. Joseph's, Cavan, and St. Joseph's, Dundalk; 2s. 5d. to Milltown; 2s. 6d. to all others
Queen's Co. ...	3s.	2s. 6d.	—
Co. Roscommon ...	2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Arlanc and Roscommon Industrial Schools; 2s. to all others
Co. Sligo ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Westport; 2s. 6d. to all others.
Co. Tipperary, N.E.	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
Co. Tipperary, S.E.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Cismel, Danesfort, St. Joseph's, Trillick, Nazareth Lodge, Baltimore, and Seelhill Industrial Schools; 2s. to all others.
Co. Tyrone ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 5d., and 2s. 5d.	2s. to Strabane, Golden Bridge and Nazareth Lodge Industrial Schools. St. Columba's, Killybegs, was paid 2s. 6d. for two cases. Milltown was paid 2s. 5d. for one case; 2s. 4d. was paid to Hampton House, and 2s. 5d. to Balmora and Milltown; 2s. 6d. to all others.
Co. Waterford ...	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
City of Waterford	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Waterford, Male Kilkenny, Cashel and Tipperary Industrial Schools; 2s. 6d. to all others.
Co. Wexford ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Cappoquin, St. Anne's, Galway, and St. Catherine's, Strabane, Industrial Schools; 2s. 6d. to all others.
Co. Wexford ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Wexford, New Ross, St. Dominick's, Waterford, Barr, and Rathdown Industrial Schools; 2s. 6d. to all others.
Co. Wicklow ...	2s.	2s.	Rates increased to 2s. 6d. from 1st Oct., 1916.

5.—RETURN showing the cause of Deaths of young persons and children in Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and of the Deaths of children while on licence, during the year 1916.

SCHOOLS.	Diseases of Chest and Lungs.	Diseases of Heart.	Diseases of Brain.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Genitals.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	General Tuberculosis.	Rheumatic Fever.	Drowned.	Hæmorrhage.	Shock after Severe Scald.	Total.
<b>REFORMATORIES.</b>													
<i>Boys.</i>													
Malone ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Philpstown ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glencree ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.</b>													
<i>Boys.</i>													
Balmoral ..	2	-	2†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Milltown ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Nazareth Lodge ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Upton ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Passage West ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Baltimore ..	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Groamont ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Killybegs ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Artane ..	-	-	3†	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	9
Salthill ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lisrick Male ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
Clonsilla ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>
<i>Girls.</i>													
Granville Road ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Abbeyville ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clonsilla ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Kinsale ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Finbar's, Cork ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Goldenbridge ..	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Merrion ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Loughrea ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Clifton ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
St. Anne's, Galway ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Newtownforbes ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Monaghan ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Seamus Hill ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bessie's Abbey ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sligo ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Tipperary ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Waterford ..	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>

\* Died while on licence.

† One died while on licence.

‡ Four died while on licence.

## Classified List of INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, with number of Certificates on 31st December, 1916.

## List of PROTESTANT MALE SCHOOLS.

1. Balmoral .. .. .	400	} 550
2. Meath .. .. .	150	

## List of PROTESTANT FEMALE SCHOOLS.

1. Hampton House .. .. .	156	} 274
2. Shamrock Lodge .. .. .	118	

## List of ROMAN CATHOLIC MALE SCHOOLS.

1. St. Patrick's Male, Milltown	150	14. Limerick, Male .. .. .	170
2. Nazareth Lodge, Belfast ..	70	15. House of Charity, Drogheda	92
3. Donesfort, Upton .. .. .	200	16. St. Joseph's, Clonmel ..	170
4. Passage West .. .. .	50	17. Cappoquin .. .. .	51
5. Baltimore .. .. .	150	18. St. Kyran's, Rathdrum ..	50
6. Greenmount .. .. .	220		
7. Killybegs .. .. .	144	Total .. .. .	3,099
8. Artane .. .. .	800		
9. Carriglen .. .. .	150	<i>Mixed Schools.</i>	
10. Letterfrack .. .. .	150	St. Michael's, Lurgan .. .. .	50
11. Salt Hill, Galway .. .. .	200	St. Joseph's Home, Killarney ..	25
12. St. Joseph's, Tralee .. ..	120		
13. Kilkenny, Male .. .. .	162	Total .. .. .	3,174

## List of ROMAN CATHOLIC FEMALE SCHOOLS.

1. St. Patrick's, Female, Crumlin-road .. .. .	90	25. St. Joseph's, Dundalk .. .. .	80
2. Abbeyville .. .. .	120	26. St. Columba's Westport .. .. .	105
3. Middletown .. .. .	50	27. Ballaghaderreen .. .. .	75
4. Cavan .. .. .	87	28. St. Martha's, Monaghan .. .. .	88
5. Ennis .. .. .	80	29. St. Monica's, Roscommon .. .. .	44
6. St. Aloysius, Clonakilty .. .. .	130	30. Summer-hill, Athlone .. .. .	133
7. St. Coleman's, Queenstown .. .. .	46	31. Benada Abbey, Tubbercurry .. .. .	60
8. Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale .. .. .	120	32. St. Laurence, Sligo .. .. .	120
9. Mallow .. .. .	60	33. St. Augustine's, Templemore .. .. .	60
10. St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well .. .. .	172	34. St. Francis', Cashel .. .. .	110
11. Booterstown .. .. .	80	35. St. Bernard's, Dundrum .. .. .	45
12. Golden Bridge .. .. .	150	36. Tipperary .. .. .	64
13. Lakelands .. .. .	85	37. St. Catherine's, Strabane .. .. .	100
14. Merrion .. .. .	75	38. St. Dominick's, Waterford .. .. .	160
15. St. Bridget's, Loughrea .. .. .	112	39. Mount Carmel, Moate .. .. .	53
16. St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe .. .. .	60	40. St. Aidan's, New Ross .. .. .	70
17. Clifden, Galway .. .. .	80	41. St. Michael's, Wexford .. .. .	106
18. St. Anne's, Galway .. .. .	77	Total .. .. .	3,772
19. Pembroke Alms House, Tralee .. .. .	70	<i>Mixed Schools.</i>	
20. Kilkenny, Female .. .. .	100	St. Michael's, Lurgan .. .. .	50
21. St. John's, Parsonstown .. .. .	80	St. Joseph's Home, Killarney .. .. .	78
22. St. George's, Limerick .. .. .	100	Total .. .. .	
23. St. Vincent's, Limerick .. .. .	130	3,900	
24. Our Lady of Succour, Newtownforbes .. .. .	145		
Number of Certificates for Boys .. .. .	550	Protestants .. .. .	3,174
Number of Certificates for Girls .. .. .	274	Roman Catholics .. .. .	3,900
Total .. .. .	824	Total .. .. .	7,074
			7,898

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